# THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY MCLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1859. VOLUME X.--NUMBER 75.


## Daily Appeal.

GUBERNATORIAL CANVASS.

DISCUSSION BETWEEN MESSRS. LETCHER AND GOGGIN AT MARION, SMYTH COUNTY, MARCH THE 18TH.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.]

The day was a very inclement one, snow having succeeded a rain the day before, and the thermometer having fallen some twenty-five or thirty degrees in a few hours on the night of the 16th. [illegible]

Mr. Letcher left out in respect of an hour, characterized by great good humor and correct political views. In the brief space of an hour, it was impossible for the able speaker to discuss anything like all the new points at issue, between himself and his opponent.

In the course of his speech he took up the subject of "distribution," which it seems his opponent favors, and gave his reasons for opposing the scheme of "distribution," as provided for in the bill of 1841. He showed that the provisions of that bill were most unequal and unjust, and favored the new states at the expense of the old; that there was not more money in the treasury now than enough, and that if the proceeds of the sales of the public lands were distributed, an equal amount would have to be raised by duties on imports to make up the deficiency; that a percentage would have to be paid for collecting and distributing, which, with the allowances to the "land States," would have to be first deducted before distribution would commence, thus considerably reducing the net amount to be distributed. In addition to this, the unequal operation of the tariff was referred to, showing that Virginia would be considerably the loser under such a scheme of distribution as was provided for in the act of 1841. He also vindicated the propriety of laying ad valorem in preference to specific duties, showing the unjust and unequal operation of specific duties—the rate per cent. of tax increasing as the value of the article decreased—thus throwing a heavier burden of taxation on the poor and middling classes than on the wealthy. In this connection he reviewed some of the provisions of the tariff of 1842, for which Mr. Goggin voted, and showed it to be one of the most objectionable revenue bills ever passed by Congress, save, perhaps, the "bill of abomination"—the tariff of 1840. The passage of that bill by the Whigs in 1842, is a great measure, added to the defeat of Henry Clay, and in the election of Mr. Polk in 1844.

There were the main points argued by Mr. Letcher in his brief hour; but, before closing, he referred to the charge made by an "Abolitionist" so pertinaciously made against him. Although he, with several other gentlemen, (some of them Whigs,) requested Dr. Ruffner to publish the address he made in 1847, yet he did not "indorse" the sentiments of the pamphlet; because he, as well as all the rest, refused to contribute to the expense of its publication; but he stated that there was no statement in it worse than some of those contained in the speech of Mr. Summers in 1832, for whom Mr. Goggin and those who were then voted in 1851. Those who voted for Mr. Summers, with his record, were not the proper persons to object to him (Letcher) now. Moreover, he stated that about three years after the publication of the Ruffner pamphlet he publicly announced a change in his mind on the subject of slavery, so far as it affected the social and political condition of the people among whom it existed, while he was a candidate for the reform convention—and that, in a district which had a Whig majority of 930, he was elected by a majority of 1298 votes over such men as Alex'r H. H. Stuart and Thomas J. Michie. That showed that the people among whom he was born, and had lived, and who were perfectly familiar with him, did not, for one moment, distrust his soundness on the slavery question.

If this did not constitute every man present "a Whig or Democrat" or place him in the category of "Abolitionist," now raised against Mr. Letcher, it is all for "buncombe," and is a hypocritical pretense to enlarge his defeat if possible by loud sounds of triumph, in advance of the taken. A good impression was made by Mr. Letcher, and I can yet to hear of the first Democrat in this section who will not vote for Mr. Letcher.

In Mr. Goggin's reply, he avowed himself in favor of distribution and in favor of a protective tariff. He made all the usual Whig arguments in favor of each of these measures. These arguments formed the staple of his speech. But he resented to a funeral at cadaverous clap trap "argument" to the effect that a man who might be sought to be elected and why Mr. Letcher ought not. He said he expected to receive the votes of many Democrats in the State—enough to elect him, and he was sure of some votes from the Democrats in Smyth. Letcher's defeat.

Mr. Goggin and his party unquestionably rely on getting the votes of many Democrats who they vainly imagine will vote for Mr. Goggin because of their disapproval of Mr. Letcher's former views on slavery, though now changed and recanted. Mr. Goggin and he was nominated by "Whigs," "Americans" and others opposed to the election of John Letcher. Who the "others" were he did not condescend to inform us.

Upon questions of State policy, there seems to be but little, if any, difference between them, save and except that Mr. Letcher emphatically declared that if elected, as he expected to be, and is elected, he unfortunately hopes that the Federal Government will not fall into the hands of the enemies of the South, and an attempt should be made to march federal troops across the State, for the purpose of interfering with the social institutions of the South, he would do all in his power to meet the enemy, fight with foes. Mr. Goggin gave no such assurance.

The Democrats are well pleased with their candidate and we will give him our usual Democratic majority in "Little Tennessee," I think.

Of course, in the foregoing, I do not pretend to give anything like the precise language used, but have endeavored to give the substance of each speech in part, so far as I can do so from memory.

Each of the gentlemen made what their respective friends considered "happy hits." All passed off pleasantly, and the candidates seem to be on very friendly terms with each other; and Mr. Goggin went so far as to say that "he more he saw of John Letcher, the better he liked him," and pleasantly added, (but not in a tone of sincerity, as the writer thought,) that he expected to be elected; and what gave him the assurance was, that he would have to defeat "so good a fellow and an honest opponent." The country expects every Democrat to do his duty. SOUTHWEST.

**The Democracy and an Extra Session.**

The *Intelligencer* is so unchariitable as to impute an exclusively partisan motive as the cause of the Democratic opposition to an extra session. We are very reluctant to believe that the Executive is determined by no answerable impulse in a critical public emergency, and, happily, the Constitution has left no room for contingency in support of its inference is altogether insufficient to sustain its construction.

The *Intelligencer* argues, on the admissions of the Union, that the Democracy would be discouraged by the call of an extra session, and presuming the President to be decided in his course by no other consideration, concludes quite logically that he was controlled by the apprehensions of calamity to his party.

We do not dispute the President's solicitude for the interests of the Democracy. Nay, we concede it to any extent the most zealous partisan may claim. But until it be shown in what way the party will suffer from an extra session, we cannot admit the responsibility that the Executive declined the proposition of his friend regard to the welfare of the Democracy.

In our judgment, if the President could have reconciled the call of an extra session with the public interests, the measure would have been of incalculable advantage to the Democratic party.

The country is agreed in imputing the blame of the miscarriage of the Post Office Appropriation bill to the Black Republican party, and if the Executive were obliged to have recourse to an extra session for the support of the Government, popular opinion would regard it as the responsibility for the consequences of the act. Inasmuch, moreover, as the proceedings of the energetic majority would have been before the opposition majority in the House of Representatives, they, and not the Democracy, would have been held accountable for the consequences. It is conceivable that the Democrats would have recovered in time for the canvass of 1860, from the odium of an extra session which originated in their own defiance, and of which their own folly and selfishness were the most conspicuous features.

We give the Administration credit for the purest motives of patriotism in resolving, if possible, to avert the expense and labor of an extra session. It was a dilemma in which either alternative involved a painful responsibility. We believe the President acted conscientiously; and if the event answer to his expectations, he will be rewarded with the approval of all parties. If the expedient miscarry, we may question the wisdom of not his regard for the public interests.—*Washington States.*

**The Illinois Wheat Crop.**

From the Monroe County (Ill.) Herald.]

We have reports from all parts of the country upon the subject of the present wheat crop. The indications seem to be that a deal of county has not much injured as was thought. The crop is "coming out amazingly," is the usual reply to inquiries addressed to judges of the wheat crop. There was not so much sown that fall as in the fall previously, still the prospects of a good crop will, to some extent, supply the deficiency. Farmers seem to be very well satisfied with the prospects of a fair crop, and are generally very well satisfied with the prospects of a fair crop, and little fear need be entertained of the result.

Still, as we have so often urged before, the main dependence of Central Illinois, this year must be upon corn and hog and cattle, owing to the unusually small surface sown even under favorable circumstances, the aggregate yield must be rather light.

From the Sparta Herald, March 24.]

WHEAT SOWN IN LIVINGSTON COUNTY.—We learn from our friend, John Balmer, that he has already plowed a piece of land and put in wheat this spring. This is the first in this vicinity that we have heard of. The land is on the south side of the Vermillion, rather wooly, and is dried up early. Spring farming will soon commence in earnest.

**Parisian Life.**

The alarms of impending war do not shake the gaities of Paris. The correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, writing from that capital, says:

Notwithstanding the state of anxiety and suspense, the capital was never, perhaps, gayer than at this moment, nor the whirl of Parisian fashion more eager and devoted. The extreme fineness of the weather adds double brilliancy and luster to the bright of the season, and the movement of pleasure is increasing and unwearied. Balls and entertainments of every description throng and jostle each other, striving which shall offer most attractions to the invited guests. In most cases costumes and fancy dresses are *de rigueur*, and the newspapers teem with advertisements of where these essentials are to be procured most quickly and in best taste. As to "expense," that is altogether below consideration under the regime in the second Empire. Madame De Morfigy, having insisted on the costume of Louis XV. was in despair to find that the male sex threatened to desert her soirees in a body. The dress demanded the sacrifice of whiskers; and this was a severe trial to many of the Parisian Frenchmen, to say nothing of Englishmen and Americans. Fashion, however, and cunning, carried the day, and the gentlemen were compelled to exhibit themselves in smooth faces and powdered wigs. On Saturday, one of the grandest entertainments of the season comes off in the stately halls of the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, where Madame Walewski receives one-half of Paris in masquerading costume. It is expected that the Emperor and Emp ess will visit the scene during her Majesty having a sort of passion for these entertainments, and, indeed, for everything that relates to dress in general. The struggle for invitations is, in consequence, terrific. I know that only who, when all other means had failed, applied to the Papal Nuncio, and actually got her ticket for a masquerade by the intervention of the representative of his Holiness. The Ambassadors and Ministers Plenipotentiary are driven distracted by the applications of their countrymen and women, and are, at least, as much bothered and occupied about Walewski's ball as about Lord Cowley's mission. Vast numbers of visitors from your own gay city are preparing to be present on the occasion, and there is no fear of American taste and beauty not being duly represented at the festive rout. Among those who have already created a sensation, at the Tuileries, and are likely to do so again in the Salons of the Foreign Office, are the fair daughter of an ex-Governor of the State of New York, now sojourning in the French metropolis.

Even the Provinces attempt to follow in the wake of the capital, and rival, if possible, its extravagancies. A letter from Nantes tells us that on the occasion of the last grand ball given at the Prefecture there, the first carriage in the file took up its station at three o'clock p. m., and that dinner was served in it, and many others behind it, while awaiting the opening of the entertainment.

The public announcement of the marriage of Mlle. Evelinet, the heroine of Jeddah, and M. Rameau, her fellow-sufferer and fellow's secretary, was posted up yesterday at the doors of the Mairie of the first arrondissement. The corps Legislatif has just voted a pension of 5000 francs to the young lady for her bravery and devotion.

**An Act to Prevent the People from being Defrauded with Bank Paper.**

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas*, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, from and after the fourth day of July, 1859, to put in circulation, to receive, or pass, sign, countersign, or endorse any bill, bond, note, check, or ticket, of a less denomination than ten dollars, with an intention that the same shall pass as currency; and that no person or persons, or company, shall within this State, receive, vend, pass or offer in payment any bank note, bill, bond, check or ticket of a denomination less than ten dollars, and intended to be used in circulation as money, within the same was first issued in this State or not. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the circulation of negotiable paper or county script or warrants.

SEC. 2. That the provisions of any of the provisions of this act shall be a misdemeanor, punishable in any of the circuit courts of this State by presentment or indictment, and the party offending, on conviction, shall be fined in a sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars for each and every offense, at the discretion of the jury.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the several judges of the circuit courts to give this act in charge to the grand jurors at each circuit court; and that this act take effect from and after the first Monday in June next.

Approved February 8, 1859.

A true copy from the original on file in my office. D. R. GREER, Secretary of State.

Per JAS. F. FAGAN, Deputy Secretary of State.

AN ACT to prevent captains and owners of steamboats navigating any of the waters of Arkansas from employing free negroes on their boats.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas*, That if any owner or captain, or any person having charge, or in command of any steamboat, keelboat, flatboat, or any water craft of any kind or description whatever, navigating any of the waters within the State of Arkansas, shall employ, or suffer to be employed on board of said boat, any service, or travel on any of their said boats, or crafts within this State, shall be deemed to be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and the grand jury of any county in which such owner, or boat or craft may navigate or pass, shall have jurisdiction of the cause, and shall prefer a bill of indictment therefor, and upon conviction, (he or they) shall be fined in any sum not less than $500 nor more than $1000, and may be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months, and in default of the payment of costs that shall be assessed, not being paid, the sheriff of any county having charge of the execution, shall be and he is hereby required to levy on the boat (or boats) so employed, or any of machinery or furniture (charged to be employed,) and to make the amount of the fine and cost that may have been assessed, and said boat shall at all times be liable for the said fine and costs shall be fully paid off and discharged.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the judges of the several circuit courts, within this State, are hereby required to give this act in special charge to the grand jury, and that this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of January, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Approved 21st February, 1859.

A true copy from the original on file in my office. D. R. GREER, Secretary of State.

Per JAS. F. FAGAN, Deputy Secry of State.

A LIBERAL FATHER-IN-LAW.—Concerning the recent marriage of the oldest son of the Baron James de Rothschild, it is reported that on the day of the marriage the Baron presented to the bridegroom a pocket book. On the young lady opening it, she found an inscription of *rente of 50,000 francs* ($10,000). "That son," said the Baron, "is quite independent of the allowance which your husband will give you each year for your toilette and private expenses. This money will serve for your charities, fancies, or any use you choose to make of it."

**Presbyterian General Assembly.**

The General Assembly (O. S.) of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, convenes at Indianapolis on the 19th of May next. A very large attendance is anticipated.

☞ The battle sword of General Putnam, which he wielded at Bunker Hill, was presented to the Connecticut Historical Society a few days since.

☞ Green turtle soup is now made at Key West, and canned for shipment all over the world. It bids fair to become a great article of trade.

**Is Chess Playing a Waste of Time!**

We observe that some of our religious journals are disposed to complain of the growing attention to the game of chess, and to number it among the bad signs of the times. We cannot agree with them, and we suspect that they are no exceptions to the general fact, that those who rail most in chess are those who know not one move from another. Of course chess, like every other good thing, may be abused; but nevertheless it is, and we believe ever will be, the very prince of sedentary games. There is no game like it for disciplining the minds and tempers of these young men. We sometimes think that some kind divinity especially invented it for the purpose, as Cowper gave corn and Minerva the olive. First it is a powerful exercise for the mind. Indeed, Lord Bacon considered it as "too wise a game." It calls out every faculty of the mind just as gymnastics exert every muscle of the body. It demands concentration, thus strengthening the power of abstraction from surrounding objects. It requires foresight, for in fact success in it wholly lies in directing your own moves toward a definite object, and at the same time penetrating the intentions of your adversary. It imposes vigilance, the slightest oversight oft times proves your ruin. It inculcates patience; restlessness is an unpardonable sin in the morals of chess. It evokes the power of rapid and long sighted combination, and a perfect mastery of the difficult art of selecting and occupying a commanding position, the successful chess player must add a thorough knowledge of all the many and complicated variety of stratagems and snares, which he is alternately called upon to invent and put into practice—to see through and defeat.

In fact, it would be hard to name a faculty or quality which a man needs for practical success in life, that is not generally cherished by this noble game. So highly did the distinguished barrister, Samuel Warren, think of it as an exercise for those who are training for legal honors, that he specifically recommends it in his "Introduction to the Study of the Law." And yet it is none the less a recreation. Even well-worked minds find in it a positive refreshment. Some may hardly understand how a mind that is laboring may derive play from a different exercise of its faculties; but is it not precisely so with those who work physically? Do not their sports also involve bodily exercise? The poet Cowper directed a passage of his charming poetry against chess. He asks:

> Who then, that has a mind well strung and tuned,
> To amusements that require a vacant head,
> Would wake attention at the cheapest board,
> Was host of wooden warriors to attend,
> Marching and countermarching, etc., etc.

It is our opinion that a good stiff game of chess every morning, would have been a thousand times better for his mind's health than the morbid fancies and freaks he was accustomed to let it feed on. But it is only to the young mind, yet in the way of education, that we would particularly recommend chess. Most engaged in the stirring scenes of life, may do comfortably without recreation; but young people will have it, and if not in one form then in another. We know of none more profitable than chess,—none so innocent. It differs from a large category of other amusements in not being itself a dissipation or leading to it. It is essentially a sober game, and therefore only with sober habits. If our reader desires conviction on this point, he will just undertake to count up among his young acquaintances the number who are fond of chess, and those who are also fond of drinking or gambling. The trial will have a different result from our own, if he finds even one.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

NEW SCARLET DYE.—It has been said that those nocturnal lucubrations which infest bedrolling in many localities, have but one use, "to teach mankind humility." A chemist at Melbourne, Australia, however, has discovered that they may be as usefully employed as the confined insect itself in producing scarlet dye, specimens of which have recently been exhibited.


W. J. FLEMMER. J. W. ELDRIDGE. WM. C. ANDERSON
Pulaski, Tenn. Memphis. Memphis

PLUMMER, ELDRIDGE & CO.

*WHOLESALE AND RETAIL*

DRUGGISTS,

(Late agent of the Eagle)

**No. 261 Main Street,**

*MEMPHIS, TENN.*

HAVE in store and are now receiving a fresh and well selected stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,

PAINTS AND OILS.

*FINE TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY.*

Fancy Articles, Combs, Brushes and Razors.

Window Glass and Glassware.

Pure Wines and Brandies.

(for medicinal purposes.)

Spices and Stuffs, Instruments.

Garden and Field Seeds

and all other articles in their line of business. They respectfully solicit the attention of Druggists, Physicians, Merchants and the public generally

☞ *Prescriptions* carefully compounded, having in our employ two of the most careful and skillful prescriptionists in the city, who will give their attention to Physicians' Prescriptions at all hours of the day and night.

1859-Newly

**CHANCERY SALE**

—OF—

VALUABLE LANDS

—IN—

*Shelby and Fayette Counties,*

—AND—

TOWN LOTS

IN THE

*CITY OF MEMPHIS.*

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court of Memphis, rendered at November Term, 1858, in the cause of Newton Ford administrator of Thomas B. Carroll, deceased, vs. John S. Clayton and others, creditors of Thomas Hill, deceased, I will on

**Tuesday, April 12, 1859,**

in front of the door of the city of Memphis, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, the following

**Valuable Town Lots,**

in the city of Memphis and adjacent lands adjacent to the city, to-wit: A certain parcel of ground conveyed by Wm. R. Rodgers to Thomas B. Carroll and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stake on the east side of the Bluff in the line of Lot No. 12 of the Butler Division of the city of Memphis, between the lots numbered 11 and 12 in said division, an Hickory tree, running thence south with Hernando street 111 feet to South street; thence east 111 feet to a stake in the line of said lot; thence north 111 feet; thence west 111 feet to the beginning.

**A Certain Parcel**

of ground conveyed by Wm. R. Butler to Thomas B. Carroll, being a part of the Fort Pickering tract, beginning at Jacob's Branch, in the Third District, the south line of said Addition to the city of Memphis, beginning at the south-east corner of Block No. 3, Memphis; thence south 100 feet to a stake; thence north with the line 75 feet to his south-east corner of said Block No. 3; thence west with the line of said Block 100 feet; thence north with his west line 75 feet to the beginning.

**Parcel of Ground**

conveyed by Wm. R. Butler to Thomas B. Carroll, being a part of the Fort Pickering tract, beginning at Jacob's Branch, in the south line of said Addition to the city of Memphis, running thence north 50 feet north of the south side of said Addition; thence east 100 feet; thence north with the west line 6 chains to W. J. Byrne's south line; thence west with said Byrne's south line to Jacob Mott's east boundary line; thence south with his east line 6 chains to the beginning.

**A Certain Tract or parcel of Land**

in the city of Memphis, conveyed by Wm. F. Mason to Thomas B. Carroll, being lot No. 4 in block 40, on the plan of South Memphis, containing about 1½ acres, fronting on Yancy street about 227 feet from Edmondson's northeast corner to the south-east corner of said lot; thence northwardly with the corporation line about 430 feet to the north-east corner of said lot; thence westwardly parallel with said line about 228 feet to Edmondson's southwest corner; thence northwardly with Edmondson's line about 200 feet, together with all the improvements thereon, including therein, a large and comfortable

BRICK DWELLING,

the former residence of W. T. Brown. One acre of ground adjoining and south of said last named lot inclosed as a garden.

**A Certain Tract or parcel of Land**

containing about 3 acres, adjoining the city of Memphis, being part of the tract of Land conveyed by Dallas Dunn to Wm. T. Brown, and subsequently conveyed by Wm. F. Mason to Thomas B. Carroll, bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the north-east corner of a lot sold by Trustee Street, at the northeast corner of a lot sold by S. P. Walker to W. P. Mason, running thence south with the south side of Yancy street 364 feet to the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, thence southwardly with the line of said road 180 feet to the east side of Walnut street, thence southwardly with the west side of said street 541 feet to the north-east corner of a lot sold by W. T. Brown to S. P. Walker, thence westwardly at right angles with Walnut street 460 feet, thence northwardly 480 feet to the beginning.

**A Certain Lot of Land**

on Madison street, in Block 40 of the plan of Memphis, at a rate 152 feet west of J. R. & J. C. Gardner's lot, running westwardly with the south side of Madison street, 50 feet to a stake in the south side of said street, and running back by two parallel lines with said Gardner's line through to Monroe street, a distance of 100 feet.

**A Certain Tract of Land**

in Shelby county, Tennessee, conveyed by Francis Asbury to Thomas Moll, March 16, 1857, and known as Lot No. 40, on the plan of the subdivision of F. A. Owen's farm, containing 25 acres.

**A Certain Tract of Land**

in Shelby county, Tennessee, containing 150 acres, being the same conveyed by Ephraim Shelton and Ann Shelton to Thomas Moll by title bond of date, June 17, 1857, lying in range —, section one, on the Mississippi river, about 5½ miles north of the corporate limits of Memphis, being a part of a subdivision of entry No. 196 in the name of James Kendale.

**Also.**

An undivided one-eighth interest in two certain tracts of Land in Shelby county, Tennessee, one containing 286 6-10 acres, the other containing 128½ acres, lying on the waters of Loose Earthquake, being a part of a 5000 acre tract granted by the State of Tennessee to John C. Bell, conveyed to Jesse Bell, by grant dated 1st of November and by Jesse Bell to John C. Bell by deed of gift, dated 1st of November, 1824, and recorded in Book 1, page 1, in the office of the Register of Shelby county, Tennessee, and conveyed by James Bell and A. N. Clayton.

**A Certain Tract of Land**

in Fayette county, Tennessee, near Lafayette Depot, conveyed to Jefferson Smith April 22d, 1854, between Chas. Butler, Edward A. Shaw, John B. Jones, Jesse Jones and Franklin Dexter, trustees of the American Land Company, and Thomas M. Berkley all of a certain piece of parcel of Land, situated in the county of Fayette, Tennessee, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the north-east corner of a lot sold to S. Jones, thence south 10 rods to a stake; thence west 20 rods; thence north 10 rods to a stake; thence east 20 rods to the beginning, containing 200 rods in all.

**A Certain Lot of Land**

in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, adjoining the south side of Madison street extended, east of Byron Gayoso, beginning at the northwest corner of A. J. Montgomery's lot, (bought of Sam Tate) running thence south 100 feet; thence north with Montgomery's line 100 feet to the north side of Madison street, about 75 feet to the northeast corner of a 25 foot lot sold by Wm. F. Bayliss to Thomas Moll, extended thence southwardly by Bayliss' parallel with Montgomery's line 100 feet.

**A Certain Tract of Land**

Conveyed by Robert J. Chester to Thomas Moll, of date November 18, 1856, lying in the Mississippi river, in range 8, section 2, on the Mississippi river, about — miles north of Memphis, containing about 160 acres.

**Also—Three Tracts of Land**

Conveyed by Wm. C. Dunlap to Thomas Moll, lying in Shelby county, Tennessee, the first being an Island in the Mississippi river, granted by the State of Tennessee to Thomas P. Hall, in range 9, fractional section 4, containing 164 acres; the second being a fractional section, fractional section, one other parcel of 200 acres in same fractional section; one parcel of 160 acres in section 5, entry No. 43, in the name of N. Porter for 320 acres, it being the broken interest conveyed by said Porter to said Hall on Island No. 40, in range 8, section 4, of the 11th District of Shelby county, the four parcels above mentioned comprise one-half of Eight Hundred Acres of Island.

ONE OTHER TRACT in Shelby county, Tennessee, in range 8, section 4, of the 11th Surveyor's District, containing Forty acres.

ONE OTHER TRACT in said county, in range 9, section 4, containing Sixty acres.

Persons desirous of purchasing any of the above mentioned Lands or Town Lots, are requested to examine the premises before the day of sale. Any information in regard to the Lands can be had upon application to the undersigned, or to Newton Ford, the administrator, at the house of F. Lane & Co., in Memphis.

TERMS OF SALE.—All of the above mentioned property will be sold on a credit of Seven and Thirteen months, in equal installments; purchasers to execute notes with approved security, a lien to be reserved until payment of purchase money. Redemption barred. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

JOHN C. LANIER,
Clerk and Master.

March 6—Ewdawtds

**GOLD PENS REPAIRED!**

INCLOSE them, with fifty-one cents each, in three cents postage stamps or fifty cents in money, to us, and they will be returned by mail in good order.

HOSKINS & KIRBY,
Gold Pen Manufactory,
No. 89 Third Street, Louisville, Ky.

Memphis Gas Stock for Sale.

I WILL sell to the citizens of Memphis, if they I wish to purchase it, from one to twenty thousand dollars of the stock of the Memphis Gas Light Company, in amounts from $500 to $200 each, if application be made at the office of the Company within thirty days from this date.

T. DEAN.

March 8—1m

**SPLENDID SUBURBAN RESIDENCE.**

WE have twelve and a half acres on the new State Line Road, near the residence of Mrs. Tucker. The improvements are a good Dwelling, Kitchen, Stable, and Orchard and Garden. This is one of the most desirable places near the city and will be sold cheap.

MONARRAT, DUPREE & CO.

March 26—tf



## Hopkins & Kirby.

J. W. HOPKINS & RICHARD M. KIRBY, DEALERS IN

*REAL ESTATE,*

Office in the CALHOUN BLOCK, corner of Main and Monroe Streets.

HAVE a large and well selected list of Lands in Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas. Can furnish plantations and farms to suit purchasers, in the finest localities of the Mississippi valley. Also, improved and unimproved city and country property in Memphis and Chicago. Below we give a list of some of the positions of our lands. We will be pleased at all times to have the presence of persons desiring these lands to see and all persons in search of lands for settlement, in the Mississippi valley. We feel that we are prepared to give at nearest hitherto made and as near correct as can be obtained elsewhere from our one, in reference to the general distribution of the country in the different divisions of the Mississippi valley. Appended find some of the numbers of our lands.

| No. Acres. | Township. | Range. | County. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 640 | 4 north. | 5 east. | Crittenden, Ark. |
| 320 | 4 north. | 6 east. | " |
| 320 | 4 north. | 7 east. | " |
| 720 | 4 north. | 7 east. | " |
| 1360 | 1 north. | 7 east. | Crittenden, Ark. |
| 113 | 5 north. | 6 east. | " |
| 315 | 5 north. | 6 east. | " |
| 160 | 6 north. | 6 east. | " |
| 1520 | 2 north. | 7 east. | " |
| 1180 | 7 north. | 9 east. | " |
| 308 | 8 north. | 6 east. | " |
| 1200 | 3 north. | 6 east. | " |
| 1280 | 3 north. | 7 east. | " |
| 4640 | 8 north. | 7 east. | " |
| 840 | 9 north. | 5 east. | 400 acres deadened. Crittenden, Ark. |
| 2760 | 9 north. | 7 east. | " |
| 3600 | 16 north. | 5 east. | 200 acres deadened. Mississippi, Ark. |
| 480 | 17 north. | 5 east. | 160 acres deadened. Mississippi, Ark. |
| 1100 | 16 north. | 1 east. | " |
| 1500 | 17 north. | 1 east. | " |
| 1500 | 16 north. | 4 east. | " |
| 1500 | 17 north. | 4 east. | " |
| 760 | 2 north. | 2 east. | Pulaski, Ark. |
| 280 | 17 north. | 4 east. | " |
| 2500 | 4 north. | 3 west. | Jackson and St. Francis, Ark.—Cloth river. |
| 1000 | 4 north. | 3 west. | Jackson, Ark. |
| 2040 | 3 north. | 3 west. | " |
| 240 | 2 north. | 3 west. | " |
| 700 | 14 north. | 8 east. | Drew co., Ark. |
| 320 | 14 north. | 8 west. | " |
| 1200 | 8 north. | 3 west. | White co., Ark. |
| 2120 | 11 north. | 3 west. | Choctaw, Ark. |
| 1300 | 10 north. | 2 west. | DeSoto co., Miss. |
| 160 | 1 north. | 2 west. | " |
| 320 | 4 north. | 11 west. | Tunica co., Miss. |
| 320 | 4 north. | 12 west. | River Mississippi. |
| 700 | 17 north. | 2 west. | Washington, Miss. |
| 960 | 18 north. | 2 west. | 320 acres deadened. Washington, Miss. |
| 200 | 18 north. | 3 west. | Washington, Miss. |
| 620 | 21 north. | 4 west. | " |

Set across from sixty north of Pearl Rock Depot, in Jackson Tenn., Madison county, Miss., and Arkansas, 40 acres cultivated land, and is required to be one of the best cotton plantations in that part of Alabama. To redeemed Lands in Mississippi and Arkansas, on the N. W. Tennessee, Huntsville, Alabama, or on us here.

We have a number of lots in Memphis and many other tracts, town lots, etc., we are compelled to give real estate agents a commission of 5 per cent. Persons wishing to employ such a body as ours, or to purchase lands in the Valley Mississippi, will find it to their interest, rather than to pay 10 per cent. to Mr. Kirby's northern agency, thence south with his east line 111 feet to the beginning.

**A Certain Tract or parcel of Land**

in the city of Memphis, conveyed by Wm. F. Mason to Thomas B. Carroll, being lot No. 4 in block 40, on the plan of South Memphis, containing about 1½ acres, fronting on Yancy street about 227 feet from Edmondson's northeast corner to the south-east corner of said lot; thence northwardly with the corporation line about 430 feet to the north-east corner of said lot; thence westwardly parallel with said line about 228 feet to Edmondson's southwest corner; thence northwardly with Edmondson's line about 200 feet, together with all the improvements thereon, including therein, a large and comfortable

BRICK DWELLING,

the former residence of W. T. Brown. One acre of ground adjoining and south of said last named lot inclosed as a garden.

**A Certain Tract or parcel of Land**

containing about 3 acres, adjoining the city of Memphis, being part of the tract of Land conveyed by Dallas Dunn to Wm. T. Brown, and subsequently conveyed by Wm. F. Mason to Thomas B. Carroll, bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the north-east corner of a lot sold by S. P. Walker to W. P. Mason, running thence south with the south side of Yancy street 364 feet to the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, thence southwardly with the line of said road 180 feet to the east side of Walnut street, thence southwardly with the west side of said street 541 feet to the north-east corner of a lot sold by W. T. Brown to S. P. Walker, thence westwardly at right angles with Walnut street 460 feet, thence northwardly 480 feet to the beginning.

**A Certain Lot of Land**

on Madison street, in Block 40 of the plan of Memphis, at a rate 152 feet west of J. R. & J. C. Gardner's lot, running westwardly with the south side of Madison street, 50 feet to a stake in the south side of said street, and running back by two parallel lines with said Gardner's line through to Monroe street, a distance of 100 feet.

**A Certain Tract of Land**

in Shelby county, Tennessee, conveyed by Francis Asbury to Thomas Moll, March 16, 1857, and known as Lot No. 40, on the plan of the subdivision of F. A. Owen's farm, containing 25 acres.

**A Certain Tract of Land**

in Shelby county, Tennessee, containing 150 acres, being the same conveyed by Ephraim Shelton and Ann Shelton to Thomas Moll by title bond of date, June 17, 1857, lying in range —, section one, on the Mississippi river, about 5½ miles north of the corporate limits of Memphis, being a part of a subdivision of entry No. 196 in the name of James Kendale.

**Also.**

An undivided one-eighth interest in two certain tracts of Land in Shelby county, Tennessee, one containing 286 6-10 acres, the other containing 128½ acres, lying on the waters of Loose Earthquake, being a part of a 5000 acre tract granted by the State of Tennessee to John C. Bell, conveyed to Jesse Bell, by grant dated 1st of November and by Jesse Bell to John C. Bell by deed of gift, dated 1st of November, 1824, and recorded in Book 1, page 1, in the office of the Register of Shelby county, Tennessee, and conveyed by James Bell and A. N. Clayton.

**A Certain Tract of Land**

in Fayette county, Tennessee, near Lafayette Depot, conveyed to Jefferson Smith April 22d, 1854, between Chas. Butler, Edward A. Shaw, John B. Jones, Jesse Jones and Franklin Dexter, trustees of the American Land Company, and Thomas M. Berkley all of a certain piece of parcel of Land, situated in the county of Fayette, Tennessee, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the north-east corner of a lot sold to S. Jones, thence south 10 rods to a stake; thence west 20 rods; thence north 10 rods to a stake; thence east 20 rods to the beginning, containing 200 rods in all.

**A Certain Lot of Land**

in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, adjoining the south side of Madison street extended, east of Byron Gayoso, beginning at the northwest corner of A. J. Montgomery's lot, (bought of Sam Tate) running thence south 100 feet; thence north with Montgomery's line 100 feet to the north side of Madison street, about 75 feet to the northeast corner of a 25 foot lot sold by Wm. F. Bayliss to Thomas Moll, extended thence southwardly by Bayliss' parallel with Montgomery's line 100 feet.

**A Certain Tract of Land**

Conveyed by Robert J. Chester to Thomas Moll, of date November 18, 1856, lying in the Mississippi river, about — miles north of Memphis, containing about 160 acres.

**Also—Three Tracts of Land**

Conveyed by Wm. C. Dunlap to Thomas Moll, lying in Shelby county, Tennessee, the first being an Island in the Mississippi river, granted by the State of Tennessee to Thomas P. Hall, in range 9, fractional section 4, containing 164 acres; the second being a fractional section, fractional section, one other parcel of 200 acres in same fractional section; one parcel of 160 acres in section 5, entry No. 43, in the name of N. Porter for 320 acres, it being the broken interest conveyed by said Porter to said Hall on Island No. 40, in range 8, section 4, of the 11th District of Shelby county, the four parcels above mentioned comprise one-half of Eight Hundred Acres of Island.

ONE OTHER TRACT in Shelby county, Tennessee, in range 8, section 4, of the 11th Surveyor's District, containing Forty acres.

ONE OTHER TRACT in said county, in range 9, section 4, containing Sixty acres.

Persons desirous of purchasing any of the above mentioned Lands or Town Lots, are requested to examine the premises before the day of sale. Any information in regard to the Lands can be had upon application to the undersigned, or to Newton Ford, the administrator, at the house of F. Lane & Co., in Memphis.

TERMS OF SALE.—All of the above mentioned property will be sold on a credit of Seven and Thirteen months, in equal installments; purchasers to execute notes with approved security, a lien to be reserved until payment of purchase money. Redemption barred. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

JOHN C. LANIER,
Clerk and Master.

March 6—Ewdawtds

**GOLD PENS REPAIRED!**

INCLOSE them, with fifty-one cents each, in three cents postage or fifty cents in money, to us, and they will be returned by mail in good order.

HOSKINS & KIRBY,
Gold Pen Manufactory,
No. 89 Third Street, Louisville, Ky.

Memphis Gas Stock for Sale.

I WILL sell to the citizens of Memphis, if they I wish to purchase it, from one to twenty thousand dollars of the stock of the Memphis Gas Light Company, in amounts from $500 to $200 each, if application be made at the office of the Company within thirty days from this date.

T. DEAN.

March 8—1m

**SPLENDID SUBURBAN RESIDENCE.**

WE have twelve and a half acres on the new State Line Road, near the residence of Mrs. Tucker. The improvements are a good Dwelling, Kitchen, Stable, and Orchard and Garden. This is one of the most desirable places near the city and will be sold cheap.

MONARRAT, DUPREE & CO.

March 26—tf



## Dental Cards.

B. HOWCOTT,

*DENTIST,*

SUCCESSOR TO DR. N. HOWCOTT.

ALL dental operations performed at the shortest notice, and guaranteed. Office on Main street, opposite the Worldwide Hotel. 1-tf-1859

**Drs. Bryson & Crowell,**

DENTISTS,

217 MAIN street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, Memphis, Tennessee. adtf-1y

F. M. SNEED. A. HORINE.

**DRS. SNEED & HORINE,**

DENTISTS,

**Memphis,